

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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'ARAFAT MESSAGE TO UNITED NATIONS ON PALESTINE DAY

NC301840Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1555 GMT 30 Nov 78 NC

[Text of message addressed by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to the UN secretary general and the international community on the occasion of international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people--read by announcer]

[Text] Mr President, honorable members: In the name of Palestine--the Palestine of the past, the present and the future; the Palestine of prophets, martyrs, displaced persons and strugglers for freedom; the Palestine of the land, homeland, people and cause--I address you from our cities and villages, which are being demolished by the Israeli occupation, and from the refugee camps, which imperialist racist Zionist aggression has turned into weapon-testing grounds. I address you out of our people's insistence to live and our determination to defeat the aggression inside and outside our occupied territory, from the time the first displacement plot was implemented in 1948 with Israeli weapons. I address you on the basis of our firm and legitimate right to return to our homeland, to determine our fate and to establish our independent national state.

I address you from the leadership position of my people's legitimate struggle, of our people's national and humanitarian rejection of the conspiracies aimed at their physical, political and moral annihilation, and of our people's courageous and just resistance to any schemes to resettle them outside their Palestinian national soil. I address you, confirming to you and to the entire world through you, that the cause of peace is indivisible and that talk about world peace that is not coupled with talk about justice and removal of injustice is nothing but lies and a veiled call for continuation of wars and their tragedies.

From all of this emerges the value of this historic day, which the UN General Assembly has designated for international solidarity with the Palestinian people, as a true expression of the real concept of world peace and a culmination of the world people's support for our people's just cause, their solidarity with our people's heroic struggle, their acknowledgement of the justness of our people's aims, and their recognition of the great injustice done to our people.

This historic day will be recorded as a serious attempt through which the international community expresses its rejection of the continuation of this injustice and its determination to work to remove it.

This day is a confirmation of the international community's respect for the noble values and great achievements accomplished by mankind through its long and difficult struggle and embodied in the principles of the UN Charter. Also, it means insistence on these principles and eagerness to protect them against the attempts of those who try to obstruct the principles of justice, stand in the face of the current of history, and exploit the sufferings and persecution of the peoples.

It also emphasizes the international community's loyalty and support for the political and human rights of persecuted people, who are deprived of their homeland, freedom, equality, independence and sovereignty.

This is a day of solidarity with all the national liberation movements, with which the PLO stands in one trench. It is the day on which the United Nations confirms its loyalty to its charter, as well as its defense of its role and the effectiveness of its resolutions, and on which it presents its concept of a just and stable peace in our area.

This day, in its timing, comes as a suitable international reply to the Camp David agreements which aimed at [word indistinct] the Palestinian presence and the Palestinian right and worked at entrenching the Israeli occupation of the land of Palestine and [word indistinct] international legitimacy and humanity.

This day reflects the world's solidarity with us--this solidarity that is one of the sources of our strength, in addition to the strength our Arab nation gives us by its fateful cohesion and links with our cause and our people on all popular and official levels from the base to the summit. Your solidarity with us--this splendid and noble international solidarity--is the first harbinger of victory and independence for our struggling people.

Mr President, distinguished members, we assure you--and you all shoulder the responsibility of realizing the ambitions and dreams of the peoples of the world for peace, freedom, and national independence and for removal of oppression and aggression--that our international contribution to you in realizing all these values is basically inherent in our legitimate, just and continuing struggle for the formulation of the terms of peace, which can only be established in the Middle East on the basis of realization of the established rights of the Palestinian Arab people. The UN recognition of these rights has enlightened the conscience of the world, enabling it to see genuine peace, and has reinforced the truth that distinguishes between the process of fake peace, which is taking place at Blair House, and just peace, to which our people and all the peoples of the world aspire.

Any policy that disregards the essence of the Middle East conflict, which is the problem of Palestine--with its 4 million people and their rights, its territory and its liberation organization--will only deceive the world public and the United Nations and will constitute an aggression against its resolutions, which support the right of the Palestinian Arab people for return and self-determination and for establishment of their independent state on their national soil. Removing the concept of peace from the context of Palestinian rights is an attempt to remove the United Nations from the principles of its charter, its role, and the effectiveness of its resolutions.

Mr President, we are people who sense our national and international responsibility. We are part of humanity, enriched by its civilization and enriching it. We stand in solidarity with it in its fate and aspirations for establishment of world peace based on justice, equality, and progress. We hail from the land of peace, from the holy Palestinian land. We believe in loving it, and are faithful to its message. However, when the Israeli prime minister declares, after the decision to grant him half of the Nobel Peace Prize, that our occupied Palestinian territory will remain forever occupied and that Jerusalem will remain the capital of Israel, defying all the resolutions of your international organization--to which he owes his existence and that of his state--he thus installs himself as the god of war and aggression and the enemy of justice and peace. He will never be able to remove Jerusalem from the hearts of millions of people and to remove it from its shining cultural context to make it the capital of aggression and racism. Jerusalem will remain our Jerusalem and the Jerusalem of all of you, a place of pilgrimage for all the faithful and the capital of the Palestinian people.

Mr President, our blood in the Middle East is neither oil nor water. It is the salt of the earth in time of cultivation and the gunpower of the earth in time of oppression. When they refuse the olive branch we hold in one hand, they force us to hold a grenade in the other. We derive power from our country's history and inspiration from its holiness, so the Palestinian war can complete the realization of its message.

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Mr President, in the name of our steadfast Palestinian people in our occupied land and of our struggling masses in the land of steadfastness, with the renewing vigor of my people, from their unity and the unity of their land, and from the live tree whose branch I carried to you, I extend to you the greetings of the sons of our people and express my appreciation to the secretary general of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, who realizes that Palestinian peace is the basis for establishment of world peace. I extend my thanks to the president and members of the committee on Palestinian rights and to all our friends and allies in the nonaligned states, the African states, the Islamic states, the socialist states, and the friendly states which support our just struggle and firm legitimate rights.

I renew my people's commitment, through their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, to the principles of the UN Charter. We offer the required contribution for the establishment of new codes of relations among nations based on freedom, justice, peace and progress.

Mr President, there is a banner that must take its place among the banners of the world states that fly outside the United Nations. It is the banner of our Palestinian Arab people, the banner of their independent national state. Let us work together to raise this banner, and let us together plant it on our good Palestinian land. Long live Palestine; long live peoples' solidarity; long live freedom; long live justice; and long live peace!

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces

BAGHDAD VOP CRITICIZES PALESTINIAN 'RECONCILIATION' VISIT

JN302036Y Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Some members of the Palestinian reconciliation delegations call on the fighters and masses to avoid falling into past errors and to appreciate the internal state of affairs of the official forces concerned with the reconciliation. This was put forward as justification for not allowing a Palestinian military presence on the longest front with the enemy to be listed on the reconciliation talks agenda. Naturally, the reconciliation visit or the dialog visit was not expected to bear practical results of this kind, even if the dialog had dealt with the return of the Palestinian revolution's presence. What must be pointed out, however, is what is meant by past errors, and what is meant by the need to appreciate the internal state of affairs of the other side.

Obviously, what is meant by errors is not the errors of individuals. These errors were the pretext for the offensive of the political and military liquidation of the Palestinians. The real cause of the liquidation was dictated by the role of the official side in the dialog in implementing the settlement plot. What is meant by errors was the spreading of bases among the woodlands and among the masses and the continued mobilization and organization within the ranks of the masses. What was meant by appreciation for the state of affairs of the other side was clearly explained by the statement issued after the dialog of reconciliation between the two sides, which reiterated the adherence of the Palestinian line of settlement to the slogan of noninterference in internal affairs, with all the connotations inherent in this slogan, of separation from the nationalist and progressive Arab forces, containing their role and considering the Palestinian revolution as an alternative to these forces. This was the main reason that enabled the other side to liquidate the overt presence of the revolution. This was also what robbed the Lebanese nationalist movement of the assumption of its real role, without the patronage of the Palestinian settlement line with all its interference and its compromising attitude.

Some of the political leaders of the Palestinian resistance movement attempt, through these attitudes, to condemn the sacrifices of the revolutionaries and martyrs in defense of their legitimate presence on the longest front with the enemy. This proves that the policy of disengaging the Palestinian people and that of all countries' Arab forces from the struggle still dominates the Palestinian settlement leaders' mentality.

It would have been better for some leaders to confine their dialog with the official side concerned to common questions on Arab finances and on how these would be paid, as pointed out by certain press sources close to these leaders. The real presence of the Palestinian resistance on the longest front does not concern these leaders because, as these sources affirmed, it will not be suggested by them during the talks. These leaders consider the military units under local authorities as their real presence, because it is a compromising and not a resisting presence and because the real presence represented by the spreading of fighting bases and the mobilization of the masses will contribute to defeating the joint political calculations of those who are craving a part in the settlement negotiations.

The real presence, which is not acceptable to the other side and which cannot be built except within the framework of the masses, and not the officials, is the presence that will end the guarding of enemy borders and help bring about the downfall of the Camp David plot. This presence can support the steadfastness of the masses of the occupied homeland and entrench the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy. The political bartering, even if it achieves a gain for the settlement line, will be a short-lived gain. This gain will be swept away by the other side the moment U.S. imperialism waves its [words indistinct].

ARAB LABOR, SOCIAL AFFAIRS CONFERENCE ISSUES RESOLUTIONS

JN291633Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad--The meetings of the fifth conference of the Arab social affairs ministers were concluded at As-Salam Palace this afternoon. The conference lasted three days.

The conference decided to support the Arab organization for child care in Palestine and the occupied Arab areas, Lebanon, Eritrea and western Somalia.

The conference defined the topics to be discussed by the five-man committee, whose formation was determined yesterday. The committee will be in charge of establishing a fund to support the Arab social institutions in occupied Palestine and to establish the Arab center for research and training for social development.

The conference also decided to have the Arab development strategists hold a conference in April 1979 in an Arab country.

QATAR

SEVERAL-HOUR VISIT BY AMIR TO SAUDI ARABIA NOTED

LD301230Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] Riyadh--Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, arrived in Riyadh at 1215 today. At the airport, he was welcomed by King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and others.

In a statement to SNA, he said that he was happy to be in the kingdom to convey congratulations to King Khalid on his return and on his recovery from his operation.

At noon today, the king gave a luncheon in honor of the amir of Qatar and the accompanying delegation. The amir and his delegation left Riyadh this afternoon for home at the end of a several-hour visit to the kingdom. [Doha QNA in Arabic at 1245 GMT on 30 November adds: The amir of Qatar, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, returned to Doha this afternoon after a short visit to Riyadh to congratulate His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on his recovery and safe return home.]

UAE

PETROLEUM MINISTER ENDS TOUR OF SEVERAL OPEC STATES

JN302047Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1930 GMT 30 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 November--This evening, Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, ended a 5-day tour of several OPEC member-states. During the tour, which included Iran, Kuwait, Libya and Algeria, Dr al-'Utaybah conveyed messages from His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, to the leaders of these countries. The messages dealt with coordination in oil affairs.

The UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources also held discussions with these countries' oil ministers and reviewed the agenda of the coming OPEC conference, which will be held in the UAE on 16 December.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES FEDERAL NATIONALIST COUNCIL

JN301613Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Nov 78 JN

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 30 November--UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has called for increasing efforts and determination to achieve the tasks and responsibilities toward the homeland and the people with honesty and firm will. He added: We are starting to take the necessary measures to consolidate our federal organizations and further strengthen their efficiency, so they can perform their nationalist duties and meet the state's supreme interests. This was contained in a speech delivered by his highness at the opening ceremony of the new session of the Federal Nationalist Council.

His highness reviewed the achievements of UAE foreign policy on the foreign and domestic levels. He said: Our foreign policy has achieved great success in further strengthening fraternal ties with the Gulf countries and the Arab and Islamic worlds. This policy has also deepened cooperative relations with different countries. This was the outcome of our explicit principles and our firm stand on the side of right, justice and peace. Our government has increased efforts to consolidate constructive and cooperative relations with the fraternal countries in the area, to reach complete understanding of common interests and to further strengthen the area's peace and security and to keep this area out of world conflicts. The government has contacted the fraternal countries to coordinate stands toward international developments and world crises. Furthermore, we have to achieve economic integration and increase cooperation among us in all fields.

Talking about UAE stands on Arab and world political and economic issues, his highness the president said that the government is much concerned with coordinating its stands and consolidating cooperation with the OPEC and OAPEC member-states, so that we can all come out with a mature oil policy capable of protecting our interests and reaching international economic stability. The UAE Government has made great efforts with leaders of the fraternal Arab countries to contain existing differences and to restore Arab solidarity, the only way to secure the supreme interests of the Arab nation and confront the expansionist Zionist designs in the Arab area.

Regarding the Palestine question, his highness said: The UAE has frequently reiterated its constant belief in the world-recognized fact that the cause of the Palestinian people forms the essential core of the Middle East problem. The solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict is conditional upon finding a comprehensive settlement for the Palestine question and upon PLO participation in any efforts to solve this issue. A just and lasting Middle East peace should be based on a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and recognition of the firm rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to self-determination and to return to their homeland, as well as to establishment of their independent state and practice of sovereignty over their homeland.

Concluding his speech, his highness reviewed the UAE achievements. He said: We still have many tasks to perform and responsibilities toward our homeland, people and nation. We are planning to take the necessary measures and steps to further strengthen our federal authorities and to consolidate their powers and efficiency in meeting the nationalist duties and supreme interests of the state.

YEMEN--YAR

FOREIGN MINISTER AL-ASNAJ RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

JN301344Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 30 Nov 78 JN

[Text] San'a', 30 November--YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj met here today with the Soviet ambassador in San'a'. It was reported that the discussions concentrated on ways to strengthen relations between the YAR and the Soviet Union.

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SAYYID MAR'I TO RECEIVE NOBEL PRIZE FOR AS-SADAT

NC302122Z Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 30 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 November--MENA has learned that President Anwar as-Sadat will delegate Presidential Assistant Engineer Sayyid Mar'i to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. The prize will be presented at a ceremony scheduled to be held on 10 December in the Norwegian capital of Oslo.

RADIO NOTES PRIME MINISTER KHALIL'S SCHEDULE IN U.S.

NC301957Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Nov 78 NC

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter will receive Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil at 2045 tomorrow. Khalil will give his excellency a message from President Anwar as-Sadat.

The radio reporter has learned that the message contains the Egyptian view on the need to link the Egyptian-Israeli treaty with a settlement in the West Bank and Gaza. The message also calls for reconsidering Article 3 of the agreement and says that Egypt is prepared to negotiate on the basis of the Egyptian proposals and emphasizes the need for the continuation of the U.S. role as a full partner in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

The radio reporter has also learned that the agreement on linkage is considered a complementary agreement that has the strength of an international treaty. Egypt has called for exchanging letters with Israel on the linkage issue based on a timetable in which the date for negotiations on the future of the West Bank and Gaza will be set 1 month after the Egyptian-Israeli treaty is signed. Negotiations will take place provided a date for them is agreed upon. This will be the subject of negotiations and after that the establishment of a Palestinian government will be declared.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will meet with Dr Mustafa Khalil over a working luncheon tomorrow.

Dr Mustafa Khalil is scheduled to arrive at Andrews Air Force Base at 2100 Cairo time today. He will be received at the base by senior officials of the State Department, Egyptian Ambassador to the United States Dr Ashraf Ghurbal, members of the Egyptian delegation to the peace talks, and members of the Egyptian Embassy and the Egyptian community in the United States.

Dr Mustafa Khalil will be the guest of honor at a dinner banquet to be held by Ashraf Ghurbal at the Egyptian Embassy tomorrow evening. The banquet will be attended by some members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives and a number of U.S. officials.

AS-SADAT'S MESSAGES TO CARTER, BEGIN SAID NOT IDENTICAL

NC010646Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 1 Dec 78 NC

[Press review on As-Sadat's 30 November messages]

[Text] Today's Cairo papers report Egypt's efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and peaceful solution in the Middle East. The papers say that in this context President as-Sadat has sent messages to President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. The papers add that President as-Sadat's messages are part of an extensive campaign of political and diplomatic moves to explain Egypt's position in the Washington negotiations, to speed up the peace process and to reaffirm Egypt's good intentions in achieving a comprehensive and just peace.

The papers say that Presidential Assistant Sayyid Mar'i will visit a number of East African countries and that Presidential Assistant Mamduh Salim will tour West Africa to discuss the results of Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil's talks in Washington.

The papers say that Egyptian official circles have described President as-Sadat's message to Menahem Begin as similar to but not identical with his message to President Carter. President as-Sadat's message to Begin deals with the most important principles which Egypt believes should be a basis for the resumption of the negotiations process.

AL-AHRAM CHIEF EDITOR ON EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI NEGOTIATIONS

NC010855Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 1 Dec 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 1 December--In an article entitled "The Problem Lier Not Only in the Issue of Linkage but Also of Commitment," AL-AHRAM Chief Editor 'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal refers to the imminent meeting between U.S. President Carter and Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil. He said that what Dr Khalil will tell Carter is definitely the same thing previously conveyed to the U.S. President on Egypt's political line by Vice President Husni Mubarak during his recent visit to the United States.

Al-Jammal adds: Like any other negotiations, the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations proceeded normally until the so-called linkage problem appeared on the horizon. This problem has carried and continues to carry the danger of halting the negotiations. In fact, the problem goes beyond this, and it is mainly that Israel is trying hard to conclude a separate agreement with Egypt, a matter which Egypt rejects.

Al-Jammal continues: This is not the only problem raised by Israel. The Camp David agreement stipulates that after the signing of the peace Israeli military rule in the West Bank and Gaza will end and all the Palestinian detainees will be released from Israeli prisons. Israel wants the peace agreement to speak only of withdrawal of Israeli forces, not termination of Israeli military rule as the Camp David agreement says.

Furthermore, the Camp David agreement provides for the establishment of a Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza including the handing over of security and civilian powers to the Palestinians. Israel, however, demands that the treaty should speak of the establishment of an executive council. Naturally, Egypt objects to all these requests which mean that Israel is going back on what was agreed during the Camp David talks and what was signed by Menahem Begin. They also mean that Israel is only interested in a separate agreement with Egypt.

Al-Jammal adds: Israel is also requesting preferential treatment from Egypt. This is one of the points on which the Israeli leaders concentrated in their talks with the U.S. Senate delegation which recently visited Israel and which then came to Egypt bringing to President as-Sadat the information that Israel is interested in such preferential treatment. The view expressed by President as-Sadat is that when Egypt signs a treaty with Israel or any other state, it always honors its signature, as any civilized state; but that at the same time Egypt is a part of the Arab nation and that its relations with the Arab states, despite the apparent differences of opinion, are based on Egypt's historic responsibilities toward the Arab homeland in its role as eldest sister among the Arab states.

Thus, Israel's request for preferential treatment is considered as asking too much and as creating problems and erecting obstacles on the road to peace. All the senators agreed with President as-Sadat, even though the delegation included Senators Jacob Javits and Henry Jackson, who are two of the staunchest supporters of Israel in the Senate.

AL-AHRAM's chief editor goes on: Where do we stand now? What is Egypt's position? What is Israel's position? It is no secret that Egypt does not want a separate solution. It has agreed to many things in relation to withdrawal from Sinai so that Israel may agree to a settlement of the Palestine problem. Egypt will continue to make every effort to achieve peace not only for Egypt but also for all the states in the area. Accordingly, our aim is not to stop or obstruct the negotiations. On the contrary, we are committed to every pledge we have made; but at the same time we expect the other side to do the same.

Referring to the U.S. attitude, 'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal says: The United States certainly agrees with the Egyptian viewpoint and is working for a comprehensive settlement that will decisively end the conflict. It is also certain that President Carter does not want the gains made at Camp David to be lost as a result of the nervous Israeli attitude.

Concluding, Al-Jammal says: Whether the negotiations continue or not, the fact remains that peace will come. This fact has imposed itself since President as-Sadat announced his willingness to go to Israel. What is needed now is some patience and calm nerves. We are not in a hurry and we, unlike others, do not get convulsive. We have defined our position and made our plans on the basis of logic, right, and justice.

'ABD AL-MAJID ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

NC301823Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1722 GMT 30 Nov 78 NC

[Text] UN Headquarters, 30 November--Egyptian Chief UN delegate Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has announced that the Palestine problem is the core of the settlement in the Middle East and that the Palestinian people's right to determine their own fate does not lend itself to argument.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid explained that the Camp David agreements will open the road for the Palestinian people to recover their rights. He said that Egypt's objective is to achieve a comprehensive solution of the problem, including withdrawal from Jerusalem and all the other occupied Arab territories, and Israel has no right to claim sovereignty over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid pointed out that the Camp David agreements stipulate including all the parties in the achievement of peace. He said that the international community has a unique opportunity to achieve a just and viable peace, and it is imperative for the international community not to let this opportunity slip through its hands. Furthermore, it is imperative to reject any attempts to stall the situation.

'Abd al-Majid said that the Egyptian people will continue to assume their responsibilities. They will struggle to protect the rights of the Palestinian people and all the other peoples in the area. The Egyptian people will always be in the forefront in seeking the achievement of these objectives.

In his speech to the UN General Assembly today, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid noted President Anwar as-Sadat's message to the United Nations yesterday on the international day for solidarity with the Palestinian people, to the effect that Egypt has carried the torch of defending the Palestinian people's rights.

He said that President as-Sadat's initiative last November crowned all of Egypt's efforts. He added that there can be nothing easier than waging a war; however, he said, the battle for peace is more difficult.

'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt is capable of confronting Israel militarily and politically. He pointed out that Israel has exerted extensive efforts to return to the policy of procrastination. He said that it is imperative for the international community to act rapidly to break the impasse and to confront any halt aimed at impeding the achievement of a solution.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid added: "Concerning the frail group which is attacking Egypt and its leader, Egypt will continue to exert its efforts without heeding the stabs dealt to it by those who have exploited the Palestine problem in serving their private interests."

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt is working with patience and determination to recover Arab rights and to liberate the Arab territories from Israeli occupation. He said there can be no doubt that the international community is following the efforts which have resulted in the achievement of the two Camp David documents.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid pointed out that the two Camp David documents stipulate that it is imperative for peace in the Middle East to be based on the UN Charter and international law and legitimacy.

He said that the documents related to the framework of comprehensive peace will open the road for the Palestinian people to recover their rights in their land and that at the talks underway in Washington, Egypt is trying to translate this framework into an achievement of the Arab nation's aspirations, particularly those aspirations related to the Palestinian people.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid also noted that President as-Sadat emphasized from the UN rostrum 3 years ago that the Palestine question is one of righteousness, justice and the destiny and future of a nation.

He said that President as-Sadat had clearly and decisively explained Egypt's position based on the conviction that there will be no peace in the area without the achievement of a political solution of the Palestine problem--the problem of the Palestinian people who should not continue to live in the diaspora and who should regain their entity so that they will be able to contribute constructively to the growth and development of our international community.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid explained that the continuation of the present state of affairs in the Middle East now represents a threat to peace.

He said that the Arab peoples and states will not agree to a continuing Israeli occupation and the denial of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights. Therefore, the international community is committed to deal with the problem immediately. Furthermore, it is incumbent upon the member states of our international organization to commit themselves to making headway toward the attainment of a just solution and to aborting all the delaying conspiracies.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said: The Egyptian people will remain loyal to their destiny and responsibility. In so doing, the Egyptian people derive strength from their confidence in God, in their soil and in the righteousness of the Arab cause. The Egyptian people insist firmly on continuing to make headway on the path of a just and comprehensive peace so that it will become [words indistinct] protecting the rights of the peoples of the area [words indistinct] this Palestinian people so that we will look forward to the day when they will be able to enjoy [words indistinct] in their homeland and so that they will be able to dedicate their creative potential to a constructive contribution to mankind's march toward advancement and prosperity.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON WESTINGHOUSE CASE SIGNED

NC301745Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpt] The Arab Republic of Egypt and the United States signed an agreement today on the procedure for mutual cooperation between the departments of justice in the two countries with regard to matters related to the case involving the Westinghouse Corporation, which manufactures electrical appliances.

The procedures include the exertion of efforts by both sides to provide each other with appropriate information, such as statements, testimonies, documents, commercial registers and correspondence connected with illegal actions by Westinghouse Corporation related to its sales and services operations in Egypt. Such information will be used only for investigation purposes and will remain secret.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY SUBMITS OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

NC301742Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Engineer Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Socialist Labor Party, this afternoon submitted the documents pertaining to the Socialist Labor Party to the Political Parties Committee chaired by Sayyid Zaki, secretary general of the ASU Central Committee. The documents include the party's program and statutes and a document legally announcing the establishing of the party with 439 members, including 237 laborers and peasants and 202 members from various factions. This is in addition to 26 members of the People's Assembly.

Socialist Labor Party leader Engineer Ibrahim Shukri has told the radio reporter that by submitting its documents to the parties committee, the Socialist Labor Party has completed the legal formalities. This will give a great impetus to party work through popular groupings in the various positions. The People's Assembly members who have joined will give the party a great opportunity to play its role in the assembly--the role of presenting its views and hearing the views of others.

The radio reporter has learned that the Political Parties Committee will hold its first meeting early next week to study the documents on founding the Labor Party.

V. 1 Dec 78

J O R D A N

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JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN DIALOG TERMED 'PAN-ARAB NECESSITY '

JN290919Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 29 Nov 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the Jordanian-Palestinian dialog, the newspaper AL-AKHBAR says that the resumption of this dialog under present circumstances in particular was a pan-Arab necessity dictated by the nature of the current stage, which is full of challenges and surprises.

The atmosphere of brotherhood which prevailed during the dialog proves that the two sides have risen to the level of their pan-Arab responsibilities and the challenges threatening the entire Arab existence. This is made clear in the statement the two sides issued. The statement rejects the Camp David agreements, reaffirms their joint determination to confront the self-rule conspiracy, formulates practical and real bases for joint cooperation in the political and information fields, supports the steadfastness of the residents of the occupied territories, and discusses the means to bolster this steadfastness in face of the enemy's settlement schemes and arbitrary measures. The paper adds that we in Jordan, due to our closeness to the Palestinian cause, refuse to bargain over any grain of soil of the occupied homeland and we do not accept any replacement to the Palestinian people's rights of return and self-determination. Jordan has always proclaimed that this is the framework to which it will always adhere in its efforts to achieve just peace in the area.

Talks To Resume Next Week

JN010720Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Dec 78 p 1 JN

[Text] Amman--AR-RA'Y has learned that a PLO delegation will arrive in Amman before the end of next week to begin the second round of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialog. The first round of this dialog was concluded last Tuesday.

HUSAYN SUPPORTS PALESTINIANS IN MESSAGE TO UNITED NATIONS

JN301913Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Nov 78 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has addressed a message to all UN member-states urging them to shoulder their responsibilities in liberating the Palestinian people from their current tragedy, which constitutes a danger to both the Middle East and world peace and security. In a message delivered on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, his majesty proclaimed that Jordan stands alongside the Palestinian people in their tragedy, struggle, suffering, pains, and aspirations. His majesty affirmed that Jordan, which has and continues to experience the Palestinian people's tragedy, confirms its firm solidarity with its brothers, the sons of Palestine, in their struggle to regain their usurped rights, live in freedom and regain their holy land. His majesty King Husayn's message to the United Nations was read by Dr Hazim an-Nusaybah, Jordan's permanent delegate to the United Nations.

To Visit France 11 December

JN010957Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 1 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 1 December--Press sources reported here today that King Husayn of Jordan will begin an official several-day visit to France on 11 December.

Citing a French diplomatic source, the Beirut newspaper AN-NAHAR today reports that during the visit, King Husayn will hold talks with French officials on the situation in the Arab region and other issues of mutual interest.

EGYPT'S VOTE FOR ANTI-ISRAELI UN RESOLUTION CONSIDERED

JN010759Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 1 Dec 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline Peace With Egypt as Viewed by Israel, the newspaper AD-DUSTUR writes today: Israeli quarters are angry and exasperated with Egypt for voting for the resolution adopted a few days ago by the UN Political Committee. The resolution calls on the world countries to abstain from supplying Israel with arms until it has implemented the UN resolutions, withdrawn from the occupied territories and recognized the Palestinian people's rights. This exasperation was reflected in press articles and statements by Israeli officials, who found in this Egyptian stand a justification to suspect Egypt's intentions toward peace. We are giving away a secret when we say that among the obstacles currently hampering the peace negotiations is Israel's insistence on giving the peace agreement it is going to conclude with Egypt preference over those concluded between Egypt and the Arab countries, foremost of which is the joint defense agreement signed in 1951. Thus it seems as clear as day that Israel understands its peace with Egypt as a wall alienating Egypt from the Arab world, and as a means to end all its relations with the Arab nation and make it an ally supporting Israel on all levels and backing its aggressive policy whenever this policy is denounced at international assemblies.

AD-DUSTUR adds: In the Israeli point of view, the peace Israel is seeking with Egypt should be a document of innocence regarding the past, an insurance document regarding the future and a Trojan horse to be ridden by Menahem Begin to subdue the Arabs on other fronts, as well as to crush the will of the Palestinians. Any Egyptian act contradicting the Israeli concept of peace will be met with surprise and disapproval by Israel. Israel will consider it a revolt against the role Egypt is demanded to play, a violation of the Camp David principles and an impediment to peace. We in this country well understand the mentality of the Israel ruling class. Perhaps we understand more than others the nature of the Zionist movement, as well as its various maneuvers and objectives. Therefore, right from the beginning we have warned against the Egyptian leadership's fall into the trap of unilateral dialog with Israel. We were aware that Israel's aim since the time of Ben Gurion has been that of isolating Egypt from the Arab arena, with the aim of entrenching the Israeli occupation in what has been left of Palestinian territories and adjacent territories of the eastern front.

LIBYAN SHAYKH HOLDS TALKS ON ISLAMIC AFFAIRS IN AMMAN

JN261539Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1510 GMT 26 Nov 78 JN

[Excerpt] Amman, 26 November--A round of talks between the Jordanian side under Kamil ash-Sharif, Jordanian minister of Awqaf, and the Libyan side under His Eminence Shaykh Mahmud Subhi, secretary general of the Islamic Propagation Society, was held this morning at the Jordanian Ministry of Awqaf, Islamic Affairs and Holy Places. Shaykh Subhi said after the meeting that the talks dealt with cooperation between the two countries with regard to Islamic propagation; the consolidation of the role of Koran teaching; religious and charitable schools, institutes and organizations; the conditions of the holy places in the West Bank; and means to guarantee that Israeli violations against these holy places are stopped. Shaykh Subhi said that the two sides agreed to build an orphanage and to establish projects on Awqaf lands. The Libyan delegation made contributions to several religious and social bodies.

SPEAKER SENDS MESSAGE TO WALDHEIM ON ISRAELI VIOLATIONS

NC011326Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Dec 78 NC

[Excerpt] Speaker Kamil al-Asad has sent a message to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on behalf of the National Parliamentary Grouping. The message deals with the UNIFIL's position in southern Lebanon, and the latest situation on the Israeli-Lebanese border following the establishment by Israel of an airport in Marj al-Khiyam and Israel's intention to establish a port near Ra's an-Naqurah. Following is the text of the message:

To the honorable UN secretary general, Kurt Waldheim; New York:

The National Parliamentary Grouping, which includes all the deputies of the Lebanese Shi'ite sect as well as the deputies in the south, decided at its meeting today, 1 December 1978, to dispatch the following message to you:

In the wake of the UN Security Council Resolution No 425, which called for sending the UNIFIL to southern Lebanon, the speaker of the parliament sent a message to you in which he asked that these forces be delegated the authority of deterrent forces so that they could carry out the tasks assigned to them. In the fourth clause of the aforementioned resolution, these forces were assigned the tasks of insuring the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Lebanese territories, and with restoring security and stability, and so enable the Lebanese authorities to impose their control on all the southern territories.

However, the situation today is in complete contradiction with what should have been, because the UNIFIL seems to consolidate the Israeli occupation of extensive areas in the south. Added to this disappointment, the Israeli authorities are currently completing preparations to establish an airport in Marj al-Khiyam which is in the Lebanese territories. The Israeli authorities are also preparing to build a port on the Lebanese coast in the area between Ra's al-Bayyadah and An-Naqurah. This confirms the Israeli aggression and the fact that it is controlling a part of southern Lebanon.

In view of the UNIFIL's incapacity and because these forces have been assigned by the United Nations, with the task of implementing the contents of Resolution No 425, their present silence consolidates these new developments inside the Lebanese territories. Therefore, on behalf of myself and my colleagues, the deputies who are members of the national parliamentary grouping, I have described the current situation so that you can take the necessary steps which should put at end all the manifestations of aggression. With most sincere wishes.

INTERIOR MINISTER CLAIMS NO DETERIORATION IN SECURITY SITUATION

NC301525Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Interior Minister Dr Salah Salman today held contacts with the security services to inquire about the situation in the country. It emerged that no deterioration has taken place on the combat axes for some time.

Minister Salman then met with the Al-Janub governor, Halim Fayyad. After the meeting Minister Salman said: The discussion dealt with the violations taking place in southern Lebanon, particularly the Israeli violations which have increased recently in the border area. Dr Salman added: I have given the necessary instructions to assist the UN forces to increase their effectiveness and deployment.

ADF ISSUE STATEMENT ON SECURITY SITUATION

NC301939Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Nov 78 NC

[30 November statement by responsible source at the Arab Deterrent Forces Command--read by announcer]

[Text] The security situation has been in an advanced stage of calm since the beginning of this week. No sniping incidents have been reported on the traditional axes. Movement on these axes had stopped as a result of sniping which some elements of the militias did not cease despite the announcement of the cease-fire on 7 October 1978. No clashes in the manner known in the past weeks have taken place. The port area experienced noticeable calm this week which made it possible for a ship carrying wheat to enter and unload its cargo without incident. This has encouraged many families to return to their houses in the areas of Sinn al-Fil, Al-Ashrafiyah, and Al-Hadath.

This positive atmosphere was only marred by one incident, which took place today, 30 November, at 0830 on Badaru Street. A guard at a forward position on the At-Tayyumah traffic circle noticed three people--two women and a man--running into the UNICEF center, which is adjacent to a place where a group of Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] was stationed. The guard warned them to halt and come forward. The two women obeyed the order, but their friend fled. The guard opened fire, hitting him. He was identified later as Albert Khuri. The Red Cross was summoned, and the wounded man was removed to a hospital, but he soon died.

The ADF draws the attention of all the citizens to the need to fully obey the warnings of the ADF in order to avoid such regrettable incidents.

INA REPORTS ISRAELI VIOLATION OF LEBANESE AIRSPACE

JN301239Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 30 November--Two Zionist planes violated Lebanese airspace this afternoon over the cities of Sidon and Tyre in southern Lebanon. An INA correspondent in southern Lebanon reports that ground resistance of the joint forces fired on the planes forcing them to flee.

DETAILS ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF AL-ASAD TO HUNGARY REPORTED

For Budapest coverage of the official visit of President Hafiz al-Asad to Hungary, see the Hungary section of the 30 November and subsequent issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

AL-BA'ITH Comments

JN301125Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 0845 GMT 30 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 30 November--The newspaper AL-BA'ITH today stresses the need to strengthen the frameworks of the tremendous cooperation between the national liberation movement and the socialist countries. These countries, the paper adds, have always played a prominent role in supporting the Arab people's struggle militarily, morally and financially.

Commenting on the visit of President Hafiz al-Asad to friendly Hungary, the paper says that this visit is a direct indication of such cooperation between the two friendly countries. The visit also clearly confirms the advantage that can be derived from the practical implementation of similar ideas and hopes on the level of analyzing the most urgent current issues.

TRANSPORT MINISTER LEAVES FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JN301343Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1245 GMT 30 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 30 November--Dr Salim Yasin, minister of transport, left Damascus this morning for Prague on a 4-day visit to Czechoslovakia. During his visit Salim Yasin will sign a protocol for international land transportation between Syria and Czechoslovakia.

MINISTER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS RETURNS FROM BAGHDAD

JN301523Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1440 GMT 30 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 30 November--Yusuf Ju'aydani, minister of social affairs and labor, last night returned to Damascus from Baghdad after taking part in the meetings of the Arab ministers of social affairs which were recently held in the Iraqi capital. The conferees ratified the resolutions of social affairs experts in the fields of social services, an Arab social charter and other issues raised by delegations of the participating countries.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES IRAQI DELEGATION

JN301533Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1420 GMT 30 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 30 November--Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, received at 1300 today the Iraqi commercial delegation which is currently visiting the country to sign an agreement with Syrian exporting parties to buy Syrian products. The delegation includes a number of heads of Iraqi organizations for imports and distribution in fraternal Iraq.

Shayya welcomed the heads and members of the delegation and wished them success in their mission to become acquainted with economic achievements in Syria within the last 7 years.

Shayya also highlighted the rapprochement between the two fraternal countries and outlined the importance of the National Charter for Joint Action, particularly the parts of the charter which include essential unity measures in different fields to reach coordination and integration as well as joint action between the two countries to establish a unified economy.

The head of the Iraqi delegation expressed his delight at visiting the Syrian Arab Republic. He reviewed the mission of his delegation and praised the historic reunion of the two fraternal countries. He also expressed admiration for the achievements of the Syrian Arab Republic. The Iraqi delegation will continue its mission within a framework of side committees that will meet with different producers in the country.

DAMASCUS PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY

JN301228Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 Nov 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The U.S. in Confrontation With the Arabs," Jubran Quriyah writes in the newspaper TISHRIN today that the conspirators against peace in the Middle East are in a hurry. They are quickly approaching and advancing toward a separate capitulatory peace between the Egyptian regime and Israel. The alleged differences between the parties vanish like soap bubbles as As-Sadat, urged on by the United States, continues to make concessions to Israel. The As-Sadat regime was not content with relinquishing the two conditions for a just peace, namely, complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and insuring the Palestinian Arab people's national rights. This regime also gave up Egyptian sovereignty over large parts of the Sinai and over the Aqaba Gulf and its entrance. As-Sadat has also accepted the stationing of UN forces on Egyptian territory which was subjected to aggression without demanding that these forces also be stationed on the territory of the aggressor. He has also accepted a U.S. military presence on Egyptian soil. The last of these concessions on the road to signing a capitulatory peace is his invitation to the United States to be present in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip to help Israel implement Begin's autonomy plan which is aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause and robbing the Palestinian Arab people of their right to self-determination. If no other events than those anticipated by the Camp David parties take place, As-Sadat will sign the capitulatory peace treaty. The signing of such a treaty will inevitably lead to more tension in the Middle East and to aggravating the dangerous situation which is likely to explode at any time. The signing will increase to the maximum the danger of confrontation among the parties to the conflict in the area. Since the United States continues to wager on the As-Sadat regime and continues to impose a capitulationist settlement on the Arabs, it would be logical to expect that if tension in U.S.-Arab relations reached a certain point, the Arabs will--out of self-defense--seriously think about comprehensively reassessing their relations with the United States and about U.S. interests in the area. By defending themselves and their land, dignity, sovereignty and just cause in Palestine, the Arabs will be forced to consider using all methods available to them to protect themselves against a conspiracy aimed at imposing control over their countries and resources and at opening the Arab homeland to the Zionist economic and cultural invasion. In any case the Arabs will not be responsible for all the consequences which the determination to impose capitulation on the Arabs will create. The Arabs want a just and lasting peace. This is also the desire of the international community which has expressed such a wish in the UN resolutions on the Middle East. However, peace is one thing and the capitulation the United States wants to impose on the Arabs is another. Such a capitulation is rejected by the Arabs as reaffirmed by the resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference. There will be no truce with the capitulationist parties nor with the parties who want to impose this capitulation.

ALGERIA

DOCTORS DISCOVER SECOND BLOOD CLOT IN BOUMEDIENE

TA301756Y Paris AFP in English 1730 GMT 30 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Algiers, Nov 30 (AFP)--A second blood clot was discovered today in the brain of Algerian President Houari Boumediene, well informed sources said here.

The clot was discovered when, after two days of hesitation, specialists treating him decided to risk moving the president several meters (yards) to the room in which a sophisticated West German scanner machine had been assembled.

Col Boumediene sank into a deep coma Monday night after showing slight improvement of neurological reflexes over the weekend. His doctors said they feared that he had suffered a cerebral hemorrhage or that the single blood clot discovered earlier had changed position, causing further brain damage.

The international team of doctors treating Col Boumediene has ruled out surgery this point because of his extremely precarious condition, but observers said the doctors might try to dissolve the clots or eliminate them by other means.

WORKERS SEND GET WELL WISHES TO BOUMEDIENE

LD01004Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] In addition to the numerous cables the competent quarters have been receiving from the compatriots, the mass organizations and trade unions expressing best wishes for the speedy recovery of President Houari Boumediene and reiterating the workers' adherence to the path he set for them, meetings have been taking place on the level of the strugglers in the party and the trade unionist cadres and workers in the various centers of production.

The statements issued by these meetings stress the need for increasing work and for self-arming with revolutionary vigilance and alertness to foil any opportunity for the enemies of the socialist revolution: the imperialists and the reactionaries.

The entire world, particularly in the friendly and fraternal states and the progressive forces follow with profound concern the illness of brother President Houari Boumediene and the medical efforts being exerted to secure his speedy recovery.

DAILY REPLIES TO MOROCCAN MINISTER'S CRITICISMS

LD301443Y Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 26 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Mere Illusions"]

[Excerpts] At a time when our country is facing the crisis of fighter Houari Boumediene's illness and the masses are praying to the Almighty day and night for the early recovery of their leader, a malicious campaign is continuing, especially in Rabat, where calculations are being based on a "post-Boumediene situation."

Agencies reported last night a statement by the Moroccan information minister in which he said: "It is the wish of Morocco to see a post-Boumediene Algeria that will allow its people to express the will for peace and cooperation with their neighbors as well as democratically to express their ambitions and aspirations."

In fact, if we were in the shoes of the author of this statement, shame and self-respect would have prevented us from making such a statement for two reasons: first, because as believers we do not share God's knowledge of the unknown and, second, because the feudal regime is the last to have the right to demand freedom for others and the first to know from experience that Algeria has not one, but many revolutionaries, who are all guided by the spirit of November and have its principles and eternal message in common.

It is strange indeed that the feudal regime should use such expressions, when its actions are quite contrary to their meaning.

First and foremost we do not think that there is democracy in the Rabat palace, among those who boast about democracy but do not understand that the true meaning of this word is rule by the people. Where is the people's rule in the kingdom of the descendants of prophets and gods, where there is no freedom except the freedom of kowtowing to the king and kissing his hands for fear of the scaffold?

In Algeria we are proud of the democracy of the people, who are the masters and not the slaves, of a democracy that has liberated the masses from exploitation, slavery and subservience and made them the rulers through elected local and national councils and an elected leadership that does not claim divine right, because it emerged from the people who are the source of everything, the ruler and the authority.

As for our desire for peace, this has been embodied in the national charter, which says that "Algeria is a country striving for peace."

However, the peace we are striving for is not peace imposed by force, because that it is contrary to basic democratic practices. Real peace indeed lies in liberating El Aaiun and enabling the Saharan people to exercise their right to self-determination. The cooperation that we seek is not the cooperation from which foreign monopolies benefit but cooperation based on exploiting our wealth in the interest of our masses, so that the wealth of the area will be for the benefit of the people of the area and not of a handful of feudalists.

Finally, we ask the Moroccan information minister's permission to reprint the text of his statement while changing only a few words in it, to make it more consistent with the reality of the situation in Morocco today: "It is Algeria's wish to see the Morocco of Hassan II allow its people to express the will for peace and cooperation with its neighbors as well as freely to express their ambitions."

YAHIA APPEALS FOR OPPOSITION UNITY DURING 'CRUCIAL' PERIOD

ID301501Y Paris L'AUREOLE in French 28 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Rene Attard interview with Algerian opposition party "United Front for an Algerian Algeria" leader Rachid Ali Yahia: "Opposition Mobilized To Establish Real Democracy"--date and place not specified]

[Text] [Rachid Ali Yahia] The United Front for an Algerian Algeria has three basic objectives which are intended to reveal the country's true identity.

1--To assume the Algerian leadership. Its fundamental mission is to insure, in conditions of total freedom and within a reasonable timespan, the election of a constituent assembly which will elect a new government and draft a constitution [as far as the opposition is concerned, the 1977 constitution is illegal].

2--To introduce and respect individual, intellectual and political freedoms, with freedom of conscience and opinion, freedom of speech and the press, freedom of assembly and freedom to demonstrate, the freedom to set up cultural and linguistic groups, the freedom to organize independent professional trade unions, freedom from all allegiances and possessing the right to strike, and the freedom to form political parties.

3--The freedom immediately of all political prisoners; to drop political prosecution; and to pass a law introducing a general amnesty. Dissolution of the various political police forces, including the military security force which has been diverted from its normal task and has become, in the government's hands, an instrument for terrorizing the population; their files and their archives must be destroyed.

We appeal for unity among all organized national, democratic forces which sympathize with the above objectives. A supporting union of the national forces would certainly constitute an effective instrument in achieving these tasks.

We appeal to the Algerian people to demonstrate their sympathy with such solutions and actively to militate in order to achieve them as quickly as possible.

This manifesto, which has been widely publicized and distributed in Algeria in the form of a tract, should heighten the awareness--in a period which is crucial to the future of this country subjected to a veritable dictatorship--of the mass of the population, hostile to the oppressive regime of Boumediene and his police.

Disastrous Economic and Social Situation

Question: To what do you attribute the resentment one senses vaguely among the Algerian people, beneath the legendary Moslem fatalism?

Answer: The situation in the country is catastrophic; everyone is in agreement on this. Too much emphasis has been placed in the national economic development strategy on the energy and steel industries. The national companies are not profitable or make very inadequate profits; they are badly managed; disorder reigns within them and waste is a major evil.

In the farming sector, which should be the spearhead of our economy, the agrarian revolution has been thoroughly sabotaged by the socialist character which the government, a prisoner to its leftist policy, has tried to give it. As a result, agricultural production has slumped dramatically, and this has imposed a heavy burden on our trade balance since the government has been forced to resort to massive imports--hence the exorbitant price of foodstuffs, particularly fruit and vegetables.

In the private industrial sector a promising dynamism had been noted before independence, but under the threat of nationalization, its freedom of movement has been restricted. Now the only capital investments are confined to maintaining existing industries.

To this must be added the tragic problem of unemployment, which is barely noticed outside the country but which is apparent particularly in the main cities, with all its damaging consequences in terms of delinquency, strikes and poverty. Excessive population growth and the halting or reduction of emigration, made inevitable by the economic crisis raging in the host countries, aggravate this situation.

Finally inflation, made more dramatic by a low-wages policy--which the regime is trying to ease at present--has prompted the workers and show their discontent in strikes, notably among the dockers, railroad men and urban transport workers. The strikes were harshly repressed.

There can thus be no doubt about the regime's unpopularity. To try to check this wave of popular hostility, Boumediene has deliberately and artificially aggravated conflicts with the outside world (especially in the Western Sahara and the Middle East).

Franco-Algerian Relations

Question: With reference to Algerian-French relations, which have remained strained despite some optimistic statements by both sides, do you believe that the present regime--assuming that it survives Boumediene's illness--will encourage their improvement?

Answer: This situation, which is harmful mainly to Algerian but also to French interests, cannot last. The French president has suggested that a new relationship be determined for the future, based on respect for the two countries' independence, non-interference in their domestic affairs, a balance of rights and duties and respect for the Algerian community in France and the French community in Algeria.

The Algerian Government took its time to reply to these proposals, and when it did, it either put forward or emphasized prerequisites which France found difficult to accept. This indicates that any new Franco-Algerian relations will continue to be often affected by more or less serious crises, assuming that the present Algerian regime retains power.

Despite a shameless and violent propaganda which, it must be admitted, has often sown seeds of doubt in people's minds, the Algerians have remained attached to the concept of sincere friendship with France, to which they are drawn by many ties. [answer ends]

After expressing this hope, which is certainly shared on both shores of the Mediterranean, Rachid Ali Yahia took his leave.

It may well be thought, judging both from the number of signs of support for the United Front for an Algerian Algeria among Algerians living in France and from the messages of support coming from Algeria, that the objectives of Rachid Ali Yahia's movement are supported by a considerable proportion of the Algerian people hoping for real democracy.

LIEYA

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH KENYA

LD302314Y Tripoli JANA in English 1815 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, November 30, JANA--The foreign secretary, Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, received this morning the Kenyan National Assembly member, and the head of the Islamic society in Kenya Mr Rora Kani who is on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in which he delivered a verbal letter from the Kenyan minister of foreign affairs, in respect of the cooperation and development between the two countries.

During the meeting which was attended by the head of the African Directorate at the Foreign Secretariat, they have discussed the support of the bilateral relations between the Jamahiriya and Kenya in all fields.

It is worth mentioning that the Jamahiriya and Kenya will establish political relations at embassy level, and that the Foreign Secretariat started taking the necessary steps to open the Jamahiriya Embassy in Nairobi during the coming few weeks.

JABIR RETURNS FROM TRIP TO TURKEY, POLAND, YUGOSLAVIA

LD301639Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Tripoli--Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the armed forces, returned to Tripoli at noon today at the end of his several-day visit to Turkey, Poland and Yugoslavia.

SUDAN

AFRICAN LEADERS ARRIVE IN KHARTOUM FOR SAHARA DEBATE

LD301906Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] The Committee of African Elders [HUKAMA] which will discuss the Western Sahara problem will hold its first meeting at the Friendship Hall in Khartoum tonight under the chairmanship of Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the republic and chairman of the OAU.

Olusegun Obasanjo, president of the Republic of Nigeria, and Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Republic of Guinea, who arrived in Khartoum this afternoon, will participate in the meetings. The Malian president, Moussa Traore, who arrived in Khartoum yesterday evening, will also take part. Others attending are the minister of information and broadcasting and the minister of state for foreign affairs of Tanzania, who are the representatives of President Julius Nyerere.

President Numayri will make an important speech at the first meeting of the committee. He will also submit ideas on the committee's method of work and review of the Saharan problem.

TUNISIA

SCHMIDT VISITS AILING BOURGUIBA IN BONN

LD281546Y Hamburg DPA in German 1355 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bonn--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today visited Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, who is at present undergoing treatment in the Bonn University Clinic. According to the TUNISIAN NEWS AGENCY, the half-hour talk centered on cooperation between the two countries and on the Middle East situation. On 6 December, Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Noura, who is at present in the United States, will visit Bonn.

BEGIN MEETS WITH SENATOR BYRD, RECEIVES AS-SADAT LETTER

TA201117Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 30 Nov 78 TA

[Text] U.S. Senator Robert Byrd is now conferring with Prime Minister Menahem Begin. In the afternoon the guest will confer with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. Byrd arrived in Israel today after a visit to Cairo. Upon arrival he refused to answer correspondents' questions.

Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports that U.S. officials expressed surprise at the fact that no Israeli cabinet minister came to the airport to receive him at Ben-Gurion Airport. The guest was met by the director of the North American Division in the Foreign Ministry and the U.S. ambassador.

As-Sadat Letter Delivered

TA301413Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 30 Nov 78 TA

[Text] At noon the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Samuel Lewis, gave Prime Minister Begin a letter from President as-Sadat. This occurred during a 2-hour meeting between the prime minister and the U.S. President's envoy, Senator Robert Byrd. This is reported by the UPI correspondent in Jerusalem, whose sources were U.S. Embassy officials.

Reports from Cairo say that in the letter President as-Sadat gives details of Egypt's latest proposals to introduce changes into the U.S. draft of the peace treaty.

At the end of his talk with the prime minister, Senator Byrd said he was encouraged and convinced that the prime minister was resolved to conclude the brave task begun at Camp David. He added that as soon as he returned to Washington he would report in detail to the President on his talk with Mr Begin and also on his talks with President as-Sadat and King Husayn, with whom he would meet after his visit to Israel. This afternoon the U.S. senator is due to consult with the foreign minister and possibly he will also meet with the head of the IDF intelligence branch.

More on Talks With Byrd

TA301526Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 30 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Our correspondent has learned that the prime minister told U.S. Senator Robert Byrd at their meeting today that it appears that neither Jordan, Syria nor Lebanon is prepared to join the negotiations with Israel. Alfred Atherton and Harold Saunders reported to Israel about this. The two U.S. diplomats also reported that the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip are not prepared to go to elections. The prime minister told Senator Byrd that this meant that, for the moment, only a treaty with Egypt could be concluded. He denied the claim that Israel wanted a separate agreement with Egypt. Menahem Begin emphasized that Israel wanted a continuation of the peace process; however, our position is that the treaty must be signed with Egypt and not opened for rediscussion.

Senator Byrd told his host that during his visit to Cairo, President as-Sadat told him of his difficulties in the Arab world and repeated the Egyptian reservations on the clause in the U.S. draft of the peace treaty guaranteeing the preference of the treaty over any other commitment by both sides. As-Sadat also repeated his position on the need for a timetable for the negotiations over Judaea and Samaria and the matter of linkage between the Camp David agreements.

Senator Byrd also reported President Carter's position. The United States insists on its proposal that a date be set for elections in Judaea and Samaria. The Americans do not agree with the position expressed by Minister Moshe Dayan a few days ago: all or nothing. Washington insists on its view that the negotiations must be continued.

At the meeting between Mr Begin and Senator Byrd, the message sent by President as-Sadat was handed over. Our correspondent Zevi Lidor says Senator Byrd apparently brought the message from Cairo. The message is typed and was given to Mr Begin in a sealed envelope.

TV Report on Egyptian Proposals

TA302008Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 Nov 78 TA

[Text] A reliable Israeli source told our correspondent on Arab affairs this evening that there is apparently no change in Egypt's demand for the amendment of article 6 in the draft peace treaty and on the matter of the treaty's linkage to the autonomy program. However, President as-Sadat is now trying to soften the impression these demands are making through various kinds of gestures, such as sending envoys to Carter and the letter to Begin. It is known that contacts have also been held recently between Egypt and Saudi Arabia, with the mediation of the United States, for the cessation of the propaganda war begun by the Egyptians against Saudi Arabia against the background of the Baghdad conference. It is assumed that the current Egyptian demands are intended, among other things, to appease the Saudis.

POST on As-Sadat Letter

TA010815Y Jerusalem POST in English 1 Dec 78 p 1 TA

[By Anan Safadi, POST Mideast affairs editor]

[Text] Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat last night urged Premier Menachem Begin to resume the peace negotiations, it was learned. But As-Sadat signalled no substantive change in his claims for revising the draft peace treaty or for a timetable setting a date for the election of a self-ruling authority in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

As-Sadat yesterday sent a letter to Begin in what appeared to be an Egyptian attempt to revive the negotiations which have been stalled due to As-Sadat's reluctance to approve the present draft peace treaty. The treaty has been already endorsed by Israel.

Officials in Jerusalem declined to say whether As-Sadat's letter, channelled through the U.S. embassies, provided any ingredients of a breakthrough in the deadlocked situation.

In what appeared to be an unusual coordinated silence, the officials refrained from saying whether Israel would now reconsider its decision not to resume negotiations as long as Egypt has not endorsed the draft peace treaty. The officials implied that Premier Begin was sitting tight on the contents of the letter until Sunday's weekly cabinet session.

Last night Begin told the board of governors of the Hebrew University that the letter was "long and detailed" and that he would have to read it carefully before he could answer it.

The general impression is that As-Sadat was offering renewed negotiations over his claims, which he has reportedly rephrased in softer language. But the claims were said to differ only in nuance, not in substance, from demands already made public by Egyptian officials--rewriting an article in the draft treaty that would override Egypt's commitments to other Arab states, and fixing a date for elections in the West Bank and Gaza.

Earlier reports from Cairo said that Egypt remained firm in its quest for rewording article 6 of the draft treaty, which gives the Israel-Egyptian accord priority over Egypt's other obligations.

But on the second issue, the Egyptians imply that they now agree with Israel that the agreement on establishment of Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza should be confined to an exchange of identical letters between the two governments. They stress however that they want these letters to be as binding as the peace treaty between the two countries.

The Egyptians reportedly have made it clear that they would essentially accept an American proposal to set the end of 1979 as a target date for establishing self-rule in the territories. The Jerusalem POST's David Landau reported that officials in Cairo are willing to couple that target date with an extended time for Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

Meanwhile, Begin yesterday reaffirmed his reservations over the Egyptian position in a meeting he had with the U.S. Senate majority leader, Robert Byrd. The West Virginia Democrat is currently on a Middle East tour as a special emissary of President Jimmy Carter. He conferred yesterday with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and was due to meet with Defence Minister 'Ezer Weizman as well as with other leading political figures.

Byrd said yesterday that he had "a very friendly exchange of views with Premier Begin." He said that he was "convinced and encouraged" by his discussions with the prime minister "that he is dedicated to pursue and complete the work which has been so courageously begun."

But Byrd was seen by observers as being less enthusiastic in his expectations for an early resumption of the peace negotiations than he was in Cairo. There he said that As-Sadat, "like Carter," wanted the negotiations resumed immediately.

Discussions on Autonomy

TA010642Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 1 Dec 78 TA

[Text] President Carter's envoy, Senator Robert Byrd, will meet today at the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem with various Judea and Samaria personalities to discuss the autonomy. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari says that several mayors--including some PLO supporters--have been invited to participate in the meeting.

At the same time, the coordinator of activities in the territories, Maj Gen Avraham Orli, has renewed preliminary contacts with Judea and Samaria personalities about the autonomy. Our correspondent has learned that this week Major General Orli met with some moderate Judea and Samaria personalities, including some mayors of small towns.

BEGIN CRITICIZES MK ARENS' COMMENTS ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH EGYPT

TA291101Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Nov 78 p 4 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin expressed strong indignation to a delegation of the Herut Knesset faction about the remarks of Moshe Arens, head of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, about the government's policy on the issue of the political negotiations with Egypt.

The prime minister told the Herut faction delegation that visited him the day before yesterday to talk to him about the distribution of cabinet portfolios that he had just conferred with MK Moshe Arens. Begin complained that remarks of members of the Likud faction against the government cause demoralization and erosion in the government's status.

Begin disclosed that he had expressed indignation to Arens for remarks he made in a radio broadcast about the peace agreement with Egypt. According to Begin, everything Arens said is unfounded and constitutes a complete distortion of the contents of the agreement with Egypt.

Begin concluded by saying: In this way our colleagues damage the government's image and credibility among the public; I called Arens' attention to his mistake and lack of understanding.

Yadin Comment on Negotiations

TA301631Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin said there are very appreciable difficulties in the negotiations with Egypt at the moment. Professor Yadin was speaking on a tour of Netivot and Ofaqim. He said he thought that in the end a peace agreement will be signed. The new security deployment will create a flow of thousands of soldiers and civilians [from the Sinai] and it will be necessary to absorb them in the Negev and incorporate them into life there.

MINISTER TAMIR GIVES INTERVIEW IN PARIS, TALKS WITH PEYREFITTE

Interviewed on Egyptian Talks

TA301909Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 30 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Minister Shemu'el Tamir said that there was no dead end in the negotiations with Egypt, but Israel emphatically rejected the new Egyptian proposals, particularly on everything involving the clause dealing with Egypt's commitment to the Arab countries. In a talk with our Paris correspondent, Freddie Eytan, Minister Tamir said that the government was waiting for Egypt's replies and, in its view, there was no need for a meeting between As-Sadat, Begin and Carter because the peace treaty had already been agreed upon in Washington. The minister of justice met with his French counterpart, Alain Peyrefitte, in Paris this evening.

Discusses Arab Detainees

TA301918Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 30 Nov 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] Minister of Justice Shemu'el Tamir met with his French counterpart, Alain Peyrefitte, in Paris this evening. Mr Tamir is making a private visit to France on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal. In a talk with our correspondent in Paris, Freddie Eytan, the minister referred to the hostile propaganda against Israel and the matter of the administrative prisoners in the territories. [begin recording]

[Tamir] As for the administrative detentions, there is a comparison which it is important that we all remember. During the [British] mandate, in accordance with its codes regarding administrative detentions, out of a Jewish population of 600,000, at different periods of time, the British administratively detained about 4,000 people. We, despite all the murderous attacks against the civilian population and similar attempts, when there are 1 and 1/2 million Arabs under Israel's laws at this stage, have only a few dozen administrative detainees. This proves just how much more selective we are, cautious, and self-critical on this issue. And, in comparison, not with regimes of East Europe but with the Western regimes, including the United States, Britain, France and every other European nation, Israel's attitude toward a population from a different people which is under its rule is the most liberal, without exaggeration, in the history of mankind in similar circumstances. We stand here not as accused but as accusers of those who dare to cast doubts on the extraordinary fairness Israel follows as a principle on this issue.

[Question] What about the approach of Amnesty International and the International Red Cross to the prisons?

[Tamir] The government of Israel gave the Red Cross, before it made its judgment, a series of regulations for their criticism and for their supervision and they use them and they know, at any rate they should know, the facts I have just pointed out. As for Amnesty, more than once political trends have crept in, ones which are falsely suspicious, and sometimes they are caught in a trap of [word indistinct] that certain detainees make heard in order to attack the State of Israel. [end recording]

Requests French Aid on Nazis

TA302018Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 30 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Minister of Justice Shemu'el Tamir has asked his French counterpart, Alain Peyrefitte, to intervene with the West German authorities against the law of limitations on Nazi crimes. Mr Tamir told our Paris correspondent that during his meeting with Peyrefitte this evening, he also brought up the affair of the person in charge of the Jewish problem during the period of the war, [name indistinct]. Alain Peyrefitte promised, in the name of the government of France, to act to extradite the Nazi criminal from the Spanish authorities and put him on trial. The French minister responded to the invitation by Minister Tamir to visit Israel. The date of the visit will be set in the near future.

BEGIN INVITES GUESTS TO OSLO NOBEL PRIZE CEREMONY

TA010644Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 Dec 78 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has thus far invited former President Prof Efrayyim Qazir, MK Zerah Warhaftiv--who is the eldest Knesset member--and Jewish leaders from the United States and Europe to the Nobel Prize ceremony in Oslo. The hall where the ceremony will take place has 250 seats and only 30 correspondents will be allowed to be present at the ceremony.

DEPUTY SEES 'MUTUAL INTERESTS' IN RENEWED USSR TIES

LD301431Y Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 26 Nov 78 pp 65-66 LD

[Victor Cygielman interview in Tel Aviv with Israeli Knesset member Yosi Sarid: "Begin Sends Four Doves to Kremlin"--date not specified]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv--Yosi Sarid, 38, "enfant terrible," shrewd politician and rising star of the Israeli Labor Party, believes that the time for establishing a dialog with the USSR is "particularly well chosen." Why?

[Sarid] "Because of certain changes in political thinking, both in the USSR and in Israel. For some time now the Soviets have realized that their decision to break off diplomatic relations with Israel was a mistake which considerably reduced their scope for maneuver in the Middle East, compared to the Americans', without in exchange securing a favorable attitude from the Arab world. Indeed, following the 1975 break Soviet influence has in fact diminished in the area and the principal Arab country--Egypt--has transferred lock, stock and barrel to the American side.

"Moscow is now more worried than ever. The Kremlin leaders know that during his last visit to Damascus U.S. Secretary of State Vance promised President al-Asad that the 'model' put forward for the Israel-Egyptian agreement (the complete evacuation of Sinai) will serve as a precedent for the Golan Heights if Syria joins the negotiations started at Camp David. If Syria adheres to the 'Pax Americana' the PLO will be forced to accept it. Moscow knows that such a development is not at all unlikely--despite Al-Asad's assertions at the Baghdad Arab summit--once the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty has been signed. In 1975, too, the Syrians cursed As-Sadat and summarily condemned his disengagement agreement with Israel. Then, once the agreement was signed, they hastened to follow the Egyptian example. This is what the Russians want to avoid, because they are afraid of being eliminated from the Middle East."

[Question] So you, too, are opposed to the "Pax Americana," the Camp David agreements?

[Answer] That is ridiculous. I unconditionally approved and still approve of As-Sadat's peace initiative, the agreements reached at Camp David and the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. It was needed in order to break the ice, to thaw out a situation and eliminate the dangerous stalemate which stemmed from the impossibility of convening the Geneva conference, which was paralyzed by the refusal of both Israel and the PLO to recognize each other. Once As-Sadat and Begin at last sign the peace treaty, the big will be: How can the Israeli-Egyptian peace be consolidated?

[Question] Could this take place by bringing the USSR into the Middle East problem?

[Answer] Certainly. Without the USSR any peace in this area would remain fragile. Involving the USSR would also imply facilitating the entry of Syria and the Palestinians into the peace process. It is often forgotten that Washington and Moscow are agreed on a number of essential points, including this one: If the peace between Israel and Egypt remains an isolated and separate peace, in the long run it will be eroded and will end.

[Question] In what way?

[Answer] For a long time the Israeli leaders and political circles believed or pretended to believe that American ideas on the Israeli-Egyptian conflict were as different from Russian ideas as chalk is from cheese. Certainly, in theory it was known that the United States was also opposed to the annexation of the occupied territories, but it was hoped that in practice.... Now Carter's policy has opened the eyes of even the blindest. With regard to the occupied territories, including East Jerusalem, and also the Palestinian problem, the Americans' positions are not fundamentally different from Moscow's.

Many Israelis are beginning to wonder whether it is not in our interests to free ourselves somewhat from total dependence on the United States. Hence the interest in our current mission in the USSR and the unexpected support we have received from circles which in the past were known for their virulent anti-Sovietism, such as Likud Deputy Hagai Eshed (a relative of Dayan's), YEDIOT AHARONOT Chief Editor Dr Herzl Rosenblum, and others. The USSR wants to show the Arabs that they do not control the situation, and we want to increase our scope for maneuver with respect to the Americans. In short, the mutual interests of Israel and the Soviet Union are damaged by a halt in relations.

[Question] Are you therefore in favor of a change in Israel's pro-Western stance?

[Answer] That is not the point. We are a country with a Western parliamentary system and I will do my utmost to insure that we remain so. The same applies to our traditional links with the United States and the West as a whole. Nevertheless, there is a long way between this and backing an exclusively American peace in the region. It would be contrary to our interests as an independent country. On the other hand, I have heard from a reliable source that the USSR has vital interests in this area, and I do not believe that its government is so rash as to disregard them.

ISRAEL COULD PARTICIPATE IN 1980 MOSCOW OLYMPICS

TA301048Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Nov 78 p 2 TA

[By Avraham Tirosh]

[Excerpts] The first secretary of the Soviet Olympics Committee, (Sernov), who is also the vice president of the International Olympic Games Committee, assured the Israeli delegation currently visiting Moscow the day before yesterday that "there are no questions regarding Israel's participation in the Moscow Olympic Games."

He added that the Soviet Union would also permit Israeli correspondents and tourists to be present, but only according to a certain quota to be set by the International Olympic Games Committee concerning every country.

As for security arrangements, (Sernov) said: "The organizers of the Olympiad here remember the tragic incident in Munich in 1972 very well and they will make sure that certain arrangements are made to secure the Israeli sportsmen."

At the end of the talk, (Sernov) said that the preparatory team already has the Israeli flag and the Israeli national anthem, and he added: "We will make sure that the anthem is played and we will raise the flag each time you win, but that is your business...."

Yesterday, the members of the Israeli delegation visited the Scientific Institute for Law and Constitution. Today a summing up political talk will take place with the participation of representatives of the Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Peace Committee. Also, a press conference will be held with the delegation at the Soviets' initiative. Yesterday, attorney Amnon Zikhroni was interviewed by a PRAVDA correspondent.

The Israeli delegation will leave Moscow this afternoon and will arrive in Israel Friday afternoon.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF MINISTRY OF ENERGY RESIGNS

TA292029Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Nov 78 TA

[Text] The director general of the Ministry of Energy, Yosef Vardi, resigned today. This is reported by our correspondent Elisha Spiegelman. Mr Vardi explained that the resignation came against the background of difficulties in carrying out recommendations for reorganizing the oil branch. Mr Vardi pointed out that, in fact, all recommendations for building the tools for the reorganization of the branch have already been implemented, but the Ministry of Finance is causing an erosion in everything connected with authorizing various activities and transferring rights in the branch.

YEDI'OT REPORTS DEPUTY MINISTER ARIDOR RESIGNS

TA301000Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 30 Nov 78 p 1 TA

[By Avner Tavori]

[Text] The deputy minister in the prime minister's office, Yoram Aridor, has submitted his letter of resignation to the prime minister. The letter was received by the prime minister's office yesterday, Wednesday.

Aridor explains the reason for his resignation as a protest against the cabinet's policy on economic and social matters. He says he can no longer participate in the cabinet unless a drastic change takes place. He claims that the cabinet's inability to function reasonably well regarding these matters will bring upon the country an unprecedented crisis.

In his letter, Aridor says he sent the prime minister a memorandum with proposals for improving the economic situation but so far nothing has been done toward implementing his proposals.

Aridor's letter was handwritten and that is how it was sent to the prime minister's office. It seems that this was meant to avoid leaks by members of Aridor's office.

Immediately after the letter was received by the prime minister's office, Aridor was invited for a talk. It has been learned that the prime minister is offering him the position of deputy minister of industry, commerce and tourism in addition to his position as a deputy minister in the prime minister's office. At the moment, Aridor's position with respect to the offer is not known.

Resignation Denied

TA301301Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 30 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Our correspondent has learned from the prime minister's office that Yoram Aridor did not resign from his post as deputy minister. Nevertheless, it was confirmed that the deputy minister indeed sent a letter to the prime minister in which he leveled criticism at the economic policy, saying that if this policy continued he would have to resign. However, our correspondent Razi Barqa'i was told that the letter had been sent a long time ago and until now Aridor had not carried out the resignation threat. Yoram Aridor continues to fill the post of commerce and industry minister. He refused to confirm or deny to our correspondent the report published in YEDI'OT AHARONOT this morning. He was only prepared to confirm he had criticism of the cabinet's economic policy.

MAFDAL DEMANDS REMOVAL OF ONE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT MINISTER

TA010643Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 Dec 78 TA

[Text] Members of the MAFDAL Executive have repeated their demand that the prime minister remove one of the Democratic Movement ministers from the cabinet. MAFDAL Secretary Dani Vermuss said that disquiet prevails in the party, mainly with respect to the political negotiations and the lack of sufficient representation in the cabinet.

In the Likud Liberal faction, MK Pessah Grupper leveled criticism at Minister Gid'on Pat for having agreed to appoint a deputy from the Herut faction. A delegation from the Liberals' Executive will similarly demand that the prime minister hand over the transport portfolio to Energy Minister Yizhaq Moda'i.

POUND REVALUED IN MOVE TO OFFSET CURRENCY INFLOW

TA010830 Jerusalem POST in English 1 Dec 78 p 1 TA

[By POST economic reporter]

[Text] In the last three days the pound has been revalued against the U.S. dollar by 0.5 percent. Bank of Israel officials say this has been done because of the recent import into the country of dollars to offset the credit shortage.

The deputy governor of the Bank of Israel, Dr. Eliezer Sheffer, told the Jerusalem POST yesterday that if the inflow of foreign currency continues, the value of the pound will continue to rise against it. Economists in Jerusalem believe that the re-valuation may help moderate the inflation rate.

The Bank of Israel is worried by the currency inflow. Governor Arnon Gafny said a few days ago that about \$100 million had been brought into the country recently and that the bank was considering introducing monetary control over the commercial banks to limit this phenomenon.

Meanwhile, the central bank has rejected the proposal of the former controller of foreign currency in the Finance Ministry, Dov Kanterowitz (who held the post until it was transferred to the Bank of Israel), that the commercial banks should not be allowed to accept loans from abroad for periods of less than five years. The Bank of Israel apparently fears that such a move might be interpreted as a retreat from its policy of liberalizing foreign currency regulations.

Apart from going on buying sprees as a safeguard against future price rises, the public continues to buy large numbers of government bonds. In November, the Bank of Israel sold bonds to the value of IL2,408,000,000 after selling a similar amount in October. The man in the street has been the major purchaser with only a small proportion of the bonds going to banks for saving schemes.

The public purchase of bonds decreases the amount of money the government injects into the economy, but the effect of this will be felt only in the long term, especially as there is no decrease in the government's real operations.

MINISTER SHARON INTERVIEWED ON SETTLEMENTS IN SINAI

TA301847Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 30 Nov 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon toured the Israeli settlements along Elat Bay today. This was the first visit to the area by a cabinet minister since the Camp David agreements were signed. The settlers in Nevi'ot, Di Zahav and Ofira stated their demands and problems concerning their future to Minister Sharon. Contrary to rumors, the visit passed without any demonstrations by the settlers against Minister Sharon. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer spoke with Minister Sharon about the solutions being proposed to the settlers in that area and the continuation of settlement in the territories. [Begin recording]

[Sharon] In my view, a ministerial committee should be appointed immediately to deal with the issue of transferring the people living an urban life,; such as in Ofira, and to find solutions after clear criteria have been determined, solutions for every one of them. As for the transfer of the agricultural settlements, here the problem is simpler, something (words indistinct) in the framework of the Ministerial Committee for Settlement which I head. We are not occupied in formulating programs, and with the signing of the agreements we will begin carrying them out.

One point which is very important, both with regard to the urban and the rural populations, is that the reference here is not to people who are not beginning this way of life. The reference is to people who have already been living here for many years and who cannot begin everything again and so solutions must be found together with the people themselves who are living in these settlements and this I did, indeed, announce to all the settlements I visited.

[Question] From talks with the inhabitants of this area, it emerges that they, in fact, are hoping that something will happen during the 3 years, that they will be able to remain here. Why, in your view, is there a need today to come and ask the settlers to remain and live here in this area for 3 years? Why is the cabinet interested in this?

[Answer] I think all of us want peace and I am convinced that the inhabitants here, all of them, want and dream of genuine peace. As with all of us, so with the inhabitants here, there is certainly the same fear: Are we really moving toward real peace? But this is a fear which we all share and the Cabinet of Israel has decided to take upon itself the risks, I would say, faced with the chance of coming to peace. I think it would be a very grave matter if the settlements were to begin to crumble. We are faced with a period of 3 years. That is a long time. During that time there may well be reversals; that is one point. A second point is that the weight of the settlement in Israel is much heavier than its numbers, its share in the economy, despite the fact that it is a small share, it is a very important share. Its weight is much greater than that.

Its contribution is in all strata of life and any crumbling in settlement acts would harm settlement issues in other places. Therefore, this must be dealt with and planning carried out by a committee of some sort, in an orderly way. It is impossible to transfer settlements in a disorderly way. Their immediate transference would mean crumbling and so it is important that they stay here until the last possible moment.

[Question] Over the last few weeks you have spent a great deal of time in the Israeli settlements in the territories. Have all the solutions to the continuation of Israeli settlement in the territories been formulated in such a way that they will continue to be Israeli and will the settlement impetus be renewed in the territories?

[Answer] I think the prime minister has explained unequivocally the Israeli Cabinet's positions on this issue, and it has been stated clearly, both about the addition of population in the settlements in Samaria and about the establishment of new settlements on the Golan Heights and in the Jordan rift valley at the end of the 3 months set for the negotiations. I believe that Israel intends to continue both with settlement actions, new settlement actions in the places I mentioned, and with the maintenance of the existing settlements--I do not see any possibility of Israel's existing without settlement and without the settlement's contribution and as a security component they have not lost an iota of importance as a result of the fact that we were forced, to our regret, to concede settlements in Qidmat Sinai. [end recording]

SETTLERS SKEPTICAL ABOUT ESTABLISHMENT OF GUSH CITIES

TA301038Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 30 Nov 78 p 1 TA

[By HA'AREZ Jerusalem correspondent]

[Text] Settlement circles fear that the plans to build two cities--one in Giv'on and another in Efrat in the 'Ezyon bloc--where thousands of residents were to live, will not materialize due to the failure to purchase land from Arab owners near Giv'on and Gush 'Ezyon. It has been learned that the cabinet (and specifically the Defense Ministry) is not prepared at this stage to appropriate lands in these areas.

Now the plan is being consolidated to set up a bloc of settlements which will include six industrial settlements on the hilltops west of the current site of the Giv'on settlement. Another plan is to set up another rural settlement in the 'Ezyon bloc in the area planned for the city of Efrat.

It should be pointed out that 4 months ago, the chairman of the Ministerial Committee for Settlement was presented with a plan to set up a bloc of four industrial settlements in the Giv'on area by the Hazav Movement [Constructive Zionist Group], which has organized nuclei to that end, and now perhaps the chance that these nuclei will indeed settle has increased.

NIZZANA AREA RESETTLEMENT PROJECT SHELVED

TA301039Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 30 Nov 78 pp 1,2 TA

[By DAVAR economics correspondent]

[Text] It would appear that the Ministry of Construction and Housing is leaning toward shelving the plan to set up a new city in Nizzana to resettle the Yamit settlers. This has transpired from deliberations at the ministry over the last few days. The ministry is reexamining plans for other settlements to serve as a replacement for the Rafah approaches.

The Yamit settlers plan to move northward, and this is why the plan to set up the new city has been found unrealistic.

Military personnel have shown a tendency to move their families to Negev settlements. Thus, it has been decided to start building 2,000 high-standard apartments in Mizpe Ramon and Yerham to sell to those who are interested in moving there.

GROUND BREAKING STARTS ALONG FUTURE EGYPTIAN BORDER

TA010919Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 1 Dec 78 TA

[Text] The engineering corps has recently started carrying out ground-breaking work in the Negev along the international border with Egypt, in the area where the IDF is to redeploy after the peace treaty with Egypt is signed, our military correspondent reports. At this stage, ground is being broken for the purpose of constructing the military bases near the border. Our correspondent says that this activity will speed up as the date for the IDF withdrawal from the Sinai approaches, at which point civilian contractors will also be incorporated into the activity.

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TA301039Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 30 Nov 78 pp 1,2 TA

[By DAVAR economics correspondent]

[Text] It would appear that the Ministry of Construction and Housing is leaning toward shelving the plan to set up a new city in Nizzana to resettle the Yamit settlers. This has transpired from deliberations at the ministry over the last few days. The ministry is reexamining plans for other settlements to serve as a replacement for the Rafah approaches.

The Yamit settlers plan to move northward, and this is why the plan to set up the new city has been found unrealistic.

Military personnel have shown a tendency to move their families to Negev settlements. Thus, it has been decided to start building 2,000 high-standard apartments in Mizpe Ramon and Yeroham to sell to those who are interested in moving there.

GROUND BREAKING STARTS ALONG FUTURE EGYPTIAN BORDER

TA010919Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 1 Dec 78 TA

[Text] The engineering corps has recently started carrying out ground-breaking work in the Negev along the international border with Egypt, in the area where the IDF is to redeploy after the peace treaty with Egypt is signed, our military correspondent reports. At this stage, ground is being broken for the purpose of constructing the military bases near the border. Our correspondent says that this activity will speed up as the date for the IDF withdrawal from the Sinai approaches, at which point civilian contractors will also be incorporated into the activity.

MINISTER KATZ ON CONDITIONS FOR ARAB WORKERS AFTER AUTONOMY

TA301643Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 30 Nov 78 TA

[From the IDF Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] The Arab workers from the territories will continue to enjoy rights and working conditions equal to those of the Israeli workers even after establishment of the autonomy. This was said in Jerusalem today by the minister of labor and betterment, Dr Yisra'el Katz, at a rally of loyalists for security for the workers from the territories employed in Israel. Our correspondent has learned that the interministerial committee for implementation of the autonomy, headed by the director general of the prime minister's office, has recently formulated a recommendations regarding the employment of Arab workers within the green line borders. Among other things, the committee is against importing workers from Egypt to Israel. Our correspondent Mikha'el Maymon brings us further details.

The program submitted to the interministerial committee headed by Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar is discussing the various questions connected with the future of employment of Arab workers from the territories after the establishment of the autonomy and also the continuation of employment of Egyptian and bedouin workers from the Sinai after it is returned to Egyptian sovereignty. At the head of its recommendations, the program categorically rejects importing workers from Egypt to Israel, out of fear of flooding the Israeli market.

However, Israel will permit workers who are inhabitants of the Sinai and bedouins to continue to work within its sphere even after Sinai is handed over to Egyptian sovereignty. Their status will be the same as that of foreign workers living in Israel to obtain work. They will carry Egyptian passports and their passage into Israel will be identical to what is accepted between two sovereign countries. The workers from Sinai will be able to dwell in Israel, as they have been doing up to now, and their rights and conditions will be the same as those accepted in the Israeli economy. All this will be coordinated with the Egyptian authorities.

As for the workers from the sphere of the autonomy, the situation is somewhat different. It has been determined that the border between Israel and the autonomy will be open to free passage of workers. They will be supplied with special work permits from Israel and will be able to continue to work in their work places as usual. These workers will, of course, continue to enjoy the same social and labor conditions and wages as the Israeli worker. The program also recommends stationing liaison officers for employment for the autonomy sphere whose task will be to coordinate and explain the employment conditions of these workers in Israel.

NATIONAL VOICE OF IRAN COMMENTS ON SHAH'S 'MILITARY PLOTS'

LD302350Y National Voice of Iran [Clandestine] in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The Royal Court's Military Coup d'Etat and the Iranian People's Reply"]

[Text] Once again the shah has staged a military coup d'etat against the Iranian people and the forces opposing dictatorship and his system. The regime, which is the result of a [word indistinct] and military coup d'etat, once again showed the world that it can only survive while supported by the bayonet and bloodbath, imprisonment and torture.

The shah knows that the people are aware of his designs; he also knows that the people are aware of the nature of his military plots. Yet, in his speech today, as usual and true to his eternal trivial style, like a repentant cat, he tried, by giving golden promises, to deceive, not the people, but himself.

One would have to be really slow and stupid to imagine that by delivering such phoney, pretentious and false promises, one can deceive the vigilant Iranian people who have risen up. In his message, the shah admits that the Iranian people have risen against oppression and corruption, but, with an effrontery peculiar to the royal court and butchers, he adds that the Iranian revolution cannot fail to have his support. The question is now raised: against whose oppression and corruption was it that the nation rose [few words indistinct]? Was it not under the present sagacious leader that this oppression and corruption were directed against a people whose freedom and rights were trampled on by [word indistinct]?

Was it not the shah who repeatedly said that all the country's affairs were being conducted under his direct supervision? Did we not hear time and again from all the prime ministers and cabinet ministers that they only carry out his majesty's orders?

Did his majesty not waste billions of dollars of the nation's revenues in the interests of American and British (?monopolies) in order to purchase weapons and use them to massacre the Iranian people?

It is against these violations of the laws that the people have risen; it is against this oppression and (?corruption) that the people have risen. Now the very same person who is the cause of all the present disorder, chaotic situation, injustice, breach of the law, corruption and massacre is supporting the Iranian people's revolution against this very same corruption and oppression. Is this not self-deception or amateurishness? Can one expect to be able to deceive people by resorting to such awkward and uncouth methods?

His majesty claims that he established a military government in order to restore national unity and the rule of law.

Faced with a wave of hatred and aversion as well as a bloody battle by the Iranian people, the Shah again takes an oath and perjures himself; he takes an oath and undertakes not to repeat the past mistakes, the past violation of laws and oppression and corruption. The shah takes the oath to let a national government take over, on the basis of a free election, after order has been restored, that is, after more people are massacred and added to the corpses of martyred freedom fighters. Of course, there are more promises, pledges and oaths.

Has the shah forgotten how many times he has made similar pledges? How many times has he pledged himself to the Iranian people to be the guarantor of the constitution and the will of the people; how many times has he not broken his pledges? Maybe his majesty is suffering from amnesia, but the people have not forgotten the regal oaths and pledges. The people are fully familiar with the meaning of regal freedom and democracy, particularly based on the bayonet (?raised) by butchers like General Oveysi and other flunkys and slaves. The Iranian people as well as all the opponents of the regime did foresee that the shah might eventually resort to such plot and military coup d'etat.

It was only the other day that Dr Sanjabi, secretary general of the Iranian National Front, while taking part in a press conference in France and answering a question about the possibility of the regime resorting to a military dictatorship, said: As for returning to a military dictatorship system, it is quite possible. Unfortunately, the government, particularly during the past 2 years, has resorted to one lunacy after another, one indecent action after another which have not only been detrimental to the interests of the country, but to its own interests as well. Consequently, it is quite capable of making the same mistake once again. One of these mistakes is for the government to resort to establishing a military government as an emergency measure. Such a government will not only pose a big danger to the regime itself, but will be extremely harmful to the country, as it will subject the country to even more intense crises.

It is in view of this fact that all the national and religious leaders as well as the forces opposing the shah's dictatorial regime recognize consistent struggle against the present dictatorial and unbridled regime as the only alternative.

We must respond to the regime's military coup d'etat with a more decisive struggle, an organized and consistent national holy war and by utilizing all forms of struggle.

120 POLITICAL PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED

LD010838Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Mr Najafi, the justice minister, said that 120 political prisoners will be released during the coming days. The justice minister emphasized that on the national level there remained a total of some 320 prisoners, whose release dossiers will gradually be investigated.

Regarding the currency export rumor, the justice minister said that the issue will be scrupulously investigated and the study results will soon be published.

INVESTIGATION ON ROYAL FAMILY'S WEALTH TO BEGIN 2 DEC

LD301750Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] In an interview, the justice minister announced that the commission responsible for investigating the royal family's property and wealth will begin its work as of Saturday.

The justice minister also said that a number of political prisoners will be freed by next week. Referring to rumors regarding the removal of foreign exchange from the country by a number of people, the minister said that the outcome of the investigations on this matter will be announced in the near future.

ECONOMICS MINISTER INTRODUCES SIX NEW UNDER SECRETARIES

LD300948Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Mr Hasan 'Ali Mehran, minister of economic affairs and finance, was received in audience by the shahanshah aryamehr this morning. During the audience, the minister of economic affairs and finance introduced six new ministerial under secretaries to his majesty as follows:

Mr Mohsen Hadavi, under secretary for parliamentary affairs;
Mr Sohrab Farzan, under secretary for expenditure and chief treasurer;
Hoseyn 'Ali Raja'i, under secretary for tax revenues;
Seyd Mohammad Mir-Miran, under secretary for administrative and financial affairs;
Abdorrahan Sadriyyeh, deputy minister and director of the General Customs Department; and
Bishan Nozari, under secretary for international affairs.

DATA ON LIQUID GAS, CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION, EXPORTS REPORTED

LD011056Y Tehran PARS in English 0951 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, 30 November, ANA (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The production of liquid gas at the Mahshahr refinery has reached 45,000 barrels per day, a Mahshahr refinery spokesman announced today. Production capacity will reach 780,000 barrels per day with the expansion of the activities of various units, the spokesman said. The spokesman stated that following the end of a slow-down at the refinery, a total of 35,350 tons of gas was exported. He said that the volume of gas refined at Mahshahr depends on gas production at Ahvaz Adnaghajari. At present, the refinery receives 48,000 barrels per day at most. Domestic gas consumption is 7,500 barrels per day.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the exporting terminal at Khark announced today that crude oil export capacity is 4.4 million barrels per day at present. 30 tankers have been loaded at the port since November 22, the spokesman said.

MAJLIS DEPUTIES SPEAK ON BBC 'FALSE' REPORTING

LD302212Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] During the Majlis proceedings of 30 November, Tahmures Foruzin, deputy from Shemiran, referred to BBC commentaries and news reports as false and serving self-seeking interests. He strongly protested them and asked the government to take the necessary measures in this connection.

Afterwards, Gholam Hoseyn Daneshi, deputy from Abadan, made some remarks about his constituency.

Mr Daneshi then said: A glance at the events and developments throughout the world over the past year demonstrate a diabolical plan aimed at the disintegration of Iran. It should not surprise you if you hear Radio Aden has established a Persian section and makes Iran a target of dastardly attacks for half an hour each evening. You should not be surprised if you see the BBC prepares programs and during its three Persian programs thinks of nothing but to make provocations, create disturbances and chaos. This old fox, no longer able to secure food for itself, is looking for a prey in this chaotic situation, when Iran is the target of devastating attacks.

He then added: My question for the government is: why does it not clarify political facts and why does it not inform the people about the political developments in the world which have been launched against Iran? Why the government does not unveil Britain's designs as it is still tasting the flavor of its plunderings?

AFGHANISTAN

AMIN SPEECH MARKS GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LDT301840 [Editorial Report--LD] Kabul in English to South Asia at 1400 GMT on 8, 9 and 10 November carries a report on the speech made by Hafizollah Amin, deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at a grand function held in Kabul by the Kabul city party committee to mark the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In the first part of his speech, Amin notes that the victory of Great October established a proletarian order for the first time in the world and opened the way for the liberation of all mankind from exploiters. He says: "The People's Democratic Party--PDF--of Afghanistan, for the first time today, under conditions of freedom and (?full parity) of the people of our beloved homeland, Afghanistan, is celebrating this important and great anniversary which is also a continuation of the ideals of the Great October Revolution. The honor of celebrating the anniversary of the October revolution belongs not just to the people of a certain country but is a festival of all revolutionaries and (?informed) toilers in the world."

Amin says that the Great October Socialist Revolution dealt a blow to imperialism and international reaction and gave strong support to the revolutionaries of the world. "It is for this reason," he says, "that imperialism (?with restiveness) has launched vast efforts to halt the revolutionary waves by creating discord among the revolutionary movements in the world, but these efforts and (restiveness) on the part of imperialism have become known to all toilers in the world in the (?light) of proletarian internationalism, and today all the revolutionaries in the world have realized that strengthening the socialist bulwark and cooperation on the basis of respect for national sovereignty and independence, equality and fraternity among the workers' revolutionary regimes are an important condition for victory against imperialism."

Noting that under present conditions the major duty of internationalism is unity in the struggle against imperialism, Amin goes on to say: "Internationalism is the imperative condition of structure of socialist society in countries which have workers' regimes. Internationalism reflects the unity among the peoples or socialist proletarian countries in the world and the national liberation movements of the peoples of the world. Internationalism is the most important principle of ideological [word indistinct] of the peoples of the world. And, finally, internationalism is the (?indivisible condition of proletarian) victory in the total elimination of imperialism."

"Our beloved country, Afghanistan," Amin continues, "has always been the (?scene of brilliant reflection) of the Great October Revolution, which has lighted the way for the struggle by our valiant and hardworking people."

Recalling that in 1919 the people of Afghanistan won their independence from British imperialism, Amin says: "The honor won by the valiant, freedom-loving people of Afghanistan was not limited to the official recognition by the country of the soviets but it also won the revolutionary [word indistinct] attention and support of the great leader of toilers in the world, Vladimir Ilich Lenin."

"The great Lenin [words indistinct] to the time when Afghanistan would become the axis of the liberation movement of the peoples of the Islamic countries, and he followed with interest the freedom movement in Afghanistan. On the order of the leader of the workers' movement in the world, the great Lenin, economic and technical assistance to Afghanistan was begun, a treaty of friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union was signed in 1921 and the process of the maturing of friendship among the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union was followed personally by the great Lenin."

In the second part of his speech, Hafizollah Amin says: "With the growth and consolidation of friendship among the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and the freedom movement among the Pushtun and Baluch peoples to achieve the victorious and independent unity with the peoples of their fatherland, beloved Afghanistan, [word indistinct] from day to day, British imperialism [words indistinct] and it began hatching plots against the independent state of Afghanistan. At that time, when the [word indistinct] and political consciousness of the people had not grown sufficiently and the government, too, lacked the leadership of a revolutionary party, imperialism stepped forward to take advantage of black reaction and the so-called Moslem 'Farangis' to arouse the feelings of the toilers. It deceived the people of the country and paved the way for the downfall of the government and the weakening of the freedom movement, and thus concentrated power in the hands of the servants of imperialism; namely, the traitor Nader and his treacherous brothers.

"The treacherous Nader family, while bowing to imperialism on the one side, depended upon the blackest forces of reaction. During the reign of the traitor Nader's family, patriots, the true representatives of the people and the true enemies of British imperialism were handed and butchered. They were shot down and thrown into black wells and kept in the dungeons of the Yahya dynasty. But despite all these repressions by the hirelings of imperialism, the feelings of the patriots were not suppressed. The red brilliance of the Great October, in the first place, was shining brighter and its immortal rays were also felt in our country until (?its forces) overpowered Hitlerite fascism and it sent [words indistinct] the vision of imperialism and reaction all over the world."

Amin then outlines the growth of the freedom movement in Afghanistan and notes that the revolutionary ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution inspired freedom fighters of the world. He says that the formation of the People's Democratic Party by Taraki was in accordance with the epoch-making ideas of Great October. He says that the struggle of the PDF culminated in the April revolution, which is a continuation of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The PDF has placed power in the hands of the people. Great October transferred political power to the exploited and started the process of the destruction of capitalism in the world.

In the third part of his speech, after describing conditions at the time of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia, Amin turns to the April revolution in Afghanistan. He says: "The great Sowr Revolution succeeded in our country, the (?Democratic Republic) of Afghanistan, at a time when the economic and social order of feudalism was fully in power and [word indistinct] our people for the establishment of the people's states are leaving behind the (?days) of feudalism and, without having to traverse the painstaking paths of capitalism, proceed forward toward the construction of a socialistic society in the country.

"The Soviet Union, with the victory of the Great October Revolution, became the powerful [word indistinct] and attraction for all the forces fighting against capitalism and thus became the best example for organization of the proletariat and methods (?of achieving) dictatorship of all the proletariat of the capitalist world.

"The victorious Sowr Revolution became an inspiration of freedom movements for the peoples of countries (?whose) conditions are similar to Afghanistan, and the establishment of the workers' regime of Afghanistan and the methods of the victory of the workers' revolution is the best model for the fighters against exploitation and the oppression [words indistinct] and against the hirelings of imperialism and reaction in these countries [words indistinct]."

Amin concludes by quoting Lenin on the need to defend the revolution, and stating that the most important duty in Afghanistan is to defend the gains of the Sowr Revolution and its evolution on the basis of scientific socialism.

BANGLADESH

PRESIDENT SETS PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS FOR 27 JAN

BK301659Y Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1415 GMT 30 Nov 78 BK

[Address to the nation by Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman--live]

[Excerpts] Dear countrymen, political stability, social equality and democracy are the conditions for proceeding to the implementation of the overall development of the nation and for the success of any program; and a general election is necessary for the just implementation of these conditions. We started this process of achieving democracy about 2 years ago. To achieve this goal, we have already held elections at various levels to pave the way for creating a stable base and an appropriate atmosphere for a parliamentary election. Elections are not only a fundamental right, but there is also a sacred duty to hold them. [passage indistinct]

I want to declare here today clearly that immediately after the election of the national parliament, martial law will be lifted. Martial law cannot be a permanent arrangement. My views on political prisoners are very clear. Immediately after coming to power our government adopted a sympathetic policy toward all political prisoners, and for this reason up to now 10,135 political workers and leaders and political prisoners who were on trial have been released. We do not believe in political vengeance and we have never taken the shelter of political persecution.

I feel it is necessary in this connection to say a few words about freedom of the press in the country. To those who say that there is no press freedom in Bangladesh, I ask that they look at least once at the articles appearing in a large number of newspapers and magazines in the country. Some of them have even taken freedom to the level of irresponsibility, but still they are continuing their publication without hinderance. Furthermore, many of them are indirectly demanding different kinds of aid and getting it. We firmly believe in freedom of the press and we are fully aware of the responsibility, sense of duty and patriotism of the journalists. We have already taken several steps to improve the lots of the journalists and for the proper development and improvement of journalism.

Dear countrymen, today I declare with pleasure that after discussions with the election commission, the polling date of election to the national parliament has been set for Saturday, 27 January. I appeal to all political parties, organizations, institutions, and above all to the country to see that this election is held in a peaceful, fair, free and impartial manner. I hope that we will be successful in the final stage of this democratic process.

In this connection, I want to state categorically that our elected parliament will be sovereign. It will have the power to enact and amend laws, approve the budget, amend the constitution and to impeach the president.

We believe that in a just democratic system, the role of the opposition is especially important. The opposition in the parliament has an equal responsibility toward the people as that of the ruling party, and a democratic system can only be insured by both sides faithfully discharging their duties. But I want to state emphatically that there cannot be any scope of differences of opinion between the ruling and opposition parties on questions of national independence, sovereignty, integrity, peace and discipline.

My dear countrymen, at this final stage of this democratic process, I appeal to all never to forget, no matter what party we support or in what ideology we believe, that the people are the source of all power and that the mainstream of our political, economic and social activities and ideals are derived from the people and soil of this country.

Before concluding, I want to thank you all for the improvement and success scored in our national life in the past 3 years. All the citizens of Bangladesh--farmers, men of the armed forces, BDR [Bangladesh rifles], Ansar [civil militia], police, village security forces, freedom fighters, laborers, workers, youth and students, teachers, government employees, intellectuals, artists, women--with their sacrifices, hard labor, great patience and unselfish love for the nation, are taking the nation forward toward our goal of a happy, prosperous and bright future. I believe that our unity, patience and united efforts will continue and we will jointly work not only for the usefulness of our lives, but also for our future generations. God willing, He will be always with us in our endeavors. Good night. Long live Bangladesh!

SHIPPING SERVICES AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CHINA

BK010351Y Dacca Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 1 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Bangladesh and China have signed an agreement on shipping services between the two countries. The agreement was signed in Peking on Wednesday last by the Bangladesh secretary of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and IWT [presumably inland water transport authority] and the Chinese vice minister of communication on behalf of their governments.

Under the agreement, the signatories will accord most-favoured-nation treatment to each other.

INDIA

INCLUSION OF KASHMIR IN UN REPORT DEPLORED

BK301618Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Nov 78 BK

[Text] India has strongly deplored the description of Jammu and Kashmir in a UN document as still awaiting settlement. This was officially stated in the Lok Sabha in a written reply today. The document is a study conducted by the special rapporteur appointed by the UN subcommission on the protection of minorities. The official reply said that the government of India expressed deep concern over the wrong inclusion of Jammu and Kashmir in this context. (?It is a well known fact) that the state is an integral part of the country legally and constitutionally.

The AIR [All-India Radio] correspondent says that the document will be mentioned in the UN General Assembly's resolution on the universal realization of the right of people to self-determination, which was passed yesterday. The main thrust of the resolution is for the speedy grant of independence to countries under colonial bondage.

The Indian delegate Mrs (Nainlata Sehgal), explained that New Delhi fully agreed with this emphasis, but India abstained in the voting on the resolution as it takes note of the document which delineates Jammu and Kashmir wrongly.

NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES NOT BANNED

BK301625Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Nov 78 BK

[Excerpts] The prime minister has made it clear that India has not agreed to inspection of its nuclear establishments by any international committee of scientists. Replying to questions in Rajya Sabha today, Mr Morarji Desai said the joint committee of India-U.S. scientists set up to evolve safeguards to achieve nonproliferation is not for inspection of any nuclear establishment. The setting up of the committee does not mean that India is bending before anybody or bartering away its sovereignty.

The prime minister said the government's nuclear policy is not a new one but is continuing from the time of Jawaharlal Nehru. The policy is that while India will not have nuclear arms, the explosions for peaceful purposes are not banned.

Mr Desai also informed the house that India has bilateral arrangements for cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy with 18 countries.

PAKISTAN

AFP: PPP REPORTS BHUTTO'S HEALTH 'VERY POOR'

BK301426Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1424 GMT 30 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 30 (AFP)--Jailed former Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was in "very poor health" and needed immediate hospital treatment, his opposition Pakistan People's Party (PPP) claimed today. Ex-Prime Minister Bhutto, condemned to death last March, was now convinced the present military regime intended to execute him, his wife Begum Nusrat Bhutto told journalists.

Relatives, including Mrs Bhutto, who had visited the deposed leader in his death cell at Rawalpindi, reported his state of health as "very poor," a PPP statement said.

Mrs Bhutto, acting chairman of the PPP, told foreign pressmen she feared for her husband's life and accused the authorities of failing to provide the treatment he needed. The former prime minister has advised her and members of his family that he would not appeal for clemency to General Ziaul Haq, head of the military government, if the Supreme Court confirmed his death sentence. He also forbade his close relatives to appeal and "nobody will act against his will", Mrs. Bhutto added.

Mrs Bhutto was found, earlier this year, guilty of involvement in a murder plot which resulted in the killing of the father of one of his political opponents in Lahore in 1974.

The PPP, which met under the acting chairmanship of Mrs Bhutto, demanded the unconditional release of all political prisoners, allegedly numbering 25,000. The opposition party also called for free and impartial election in the immediate future, and the lifting of martial law.

The PPP said it was ready to negotiate with the government solely on the issue of immediate elections. In the event of her husband's return to power, "we won't be vindictive," Mrs Bhutto said. "Nobody will be victimised for his past political errors."

HAQ FORESEES NO DELAY IN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT FORMATION

BK010329Y Karachi Overseas Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has said that there would be no delay in the formation of provincial governments and at the same time, the local bodies at the district, municipal committee and municipal corporation level will be revived.

He told a delegation of the PNA in Sukkur this morning that the PNA has been invited to submit a list of its nominees for the provincial cabinets and its nominations for local bodies. It will be the discretion of the governor to appoint members of the provincial cabinet from amongst the names suggested by the PNA, who will have a majority. The governor may also appoint technocrats or independents in the cabinet.

He said there would be a delay of 2 months in the preparation of electoral roles because of the replacement of the halafnama [affadavit]. He hoped the work of delimitation will be completed by March or April next.

The president announced that the work of accountability will be complete by March or April next. He asked the people to come forward and identify corrupt and the dishonest persons so that actions can be taken against them, but he made it clear that no injustice will be done to anyone. Already 114 politicians have been disqualified, and actions are underway against others in the military courts.